# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

**Pittsburgh Gazette.**

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

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☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*



*NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL*

Apothecary and Drug Store,

*Corner of Third and Wood Streets,*

PITTSBURGH.

*J. P. & J. W. Skelton,*

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

*Medical, Surgical and Chemical*

BOOKS.

*Just received from Philadelphia, and for Sale by*

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

*A large and general assortment of the above BOOKS, among which are the following:*

MONROE's Anatomy, 3 vols. octavo
Bailey's Morbid Anatomy
Brown's Elements of Medicine
Chaptal's Chymistry, revised and corrected by dr. Woodhouse
Henry's Chymistry
Cullen's Practice
Parkinson's Medical Admonitions
Lavoiser's Chymistry
Hunter on the Blood, 2 vols. octavo
Conversations on Chymistry
Fyfe's Anatomy, 2 vols.
Jackson on Fevers
Hooper's Medical Dictionary
Fox's Medical Dictionary
Hey's Surgery
Accum's Chymistry, 2 vols.
Buchan's Domestic Medicine
Desault's Surgery
Townsend's Guide to Health
Bell on Wounds
Cullen's Materia Medica
Murry's do. do.
Coxe's Medical Dictionary
Willich's Lectures
Denman's Aphorism's
Physicians Vade Mecum
Hamilton's Midwifery
Do. Family Physician
Cheselden's Anatomy
Richrand's Physiology
Haller's do.

Likewise, a few copies of *Gille's History of the World* from the time of Alexander to that of Augustus.

N. B. *J. P. & J. W. Skelton* have constantly on hand and for sale a very large and extensive assortment of *Drugs, Medicines, both Family and Patent, Paints, Oil, Glass, Turpentine and Varnishes*, all of which will be sold at Philadelphia prices.

Pittsburgh, *June* 20, 1809.

SPRUCE BEER.

THE subscriber residing in Diamond Alley, means to keep on hand a large quantity of *SPRUCE BEER*, of a superior quality in bottles which can be had by the single bottle or dozen.

R. WATSON.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1809.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

*DRUGGIST,*

No. 196, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

*Drugs and Medicines,*

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Windsor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

Paints, Oil, Varnishes and Turpentine.

Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their wholesale and retail *Apothecary, Drug* and *Paint Store*, corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

White lead ground in oil
Do. do. dry
Spanish brown
Red lead
Black lead
Ivory black
Yellow ochre
Prussian blue, No. 1, 2, 3
Umbrage
Purple brown
Dutch pink
Rose pink
Stone ochre
English umber
Venetian red
Rosin
King's yellow
Drop lake, No. 1, 2, 3
Sugar of lead
White vitriol
Terra deceana
Patent yellow
Spanish whiting
Balmpiack
Copal varnish, best
Do. do. common
Turpentine do.
Spirits of Turpentine
Gold leaf, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Pittsburgh, June 20, 1809.

Sing's Patent Itch Ointment.

Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

DRUGGISTS.

A quantity of this invaluable Ointment, warranted superior to any every sold.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1809.

N. B. Merchants will be supplied at Three Dollars per dozen. Retail price Fifty Cents.

JOHN BAIRD,

*MERCHANT TAYLOR.*

THANKFUL to his customers in general for past favors, wishes to inform them that he has just received an elegant assortment of the most fashionable and best

*London Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Waistcoating*, &c.

LIKEWISE

Long and Short NANKEENS

of the first quality, and trimmings suitable for them. Those who wish to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the latest London Fashions, and neatest manner.

N. B. He once more earnestly requests those indebted to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order that he may meet his engagements made in Philadelphia. Money he must have, and he would be sorry his friends would put him to the disagreeable necessity of employing some person to collect his debts; as no longer indulgence can be give after 60 days from this date.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1809.

*For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,*

**Justices Blanks,**

*Of the latest and best forms, viz.*

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

LANDS.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following Lands, in New-Connecticut, in Townships, or in any less quantity, viz.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Township No. 9, | | in the 1st Range, | containing | 16533 acres |
| | 5, | 4th | do. | 15436 |
| | 9, | 4th | do. | 13979 |
| | 2, | 14th | do. | 15738 |
| Acres 6121 | 7, | 9th | and subdivision | No. 3 |
| 5549 | 10, | 8th | do. | 4 |
| 693 | 11, | 8th | do. | 3 |
| 395 | 11, | 7th | in small lots | |
| 1110 | 5, | 11th | do. | do. |
| 154 | 6, | 11th | one lot | No. 73 |
| 473 | 7, | 11th | in small lots | |
| 259 | 12, | 5th | out lot | No. 3 |
| 673 | 8, | 11th | being tract | No. 1 |
| 870 | 10, | 9th | do. | 3 |
| 709 | in Bass Island | | | |
| 43 | Rock Island | | | |
| 10560 | 4, | 17th | | |
| 2374 | 8, | 19th | | |
| 1138 | 3, | 6th | | |

The soil of the above lands is good, their situation is healthy, the title indisputable, clear from mortgage; the payments will be made agreeable. Farms in Connecticut will be received in exchange for them; settlers are on the greatest part of the towns and tracts. Sales will be made by the subscriber, in Colchester, in Connecticut, or by ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, in Warren or Painsville, in said New-Connecticut.

HENRY CHAMPION.

June 25th, 1809.

Taken up running at large in the streets of the Borough, and delivered to the subscriber, a light bay MARE, about 10 years old, 14 hands high, has a large lump on her back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away in three weeks from this she will be sold to defray the expences of her keeping, &c.

JOHN AITKEN, High Constable.

Pittsburgh, July 3, 1809.

TURTLE SOUP

MAY BE HAD

*Every* WEDNESDAY *and* SATURDAY *Evening*

during the season, at the house of

LWIS WARNER,

*In the Diamond, Pittsburgh.*

May 30, 1809.

N. B. A generous price will be given for fresh caught *TURTLES.*


Authentic account of the appearance of a GHOST in Queen Ann's County, Maryland; proved in the following remarkable trial—from attested notes, taken in court at the time, by one of the counsel.

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY COURT.

*State of Maryland, use of James, Fanny, Robert and Thomas Harris, devisees of Thomas Harris,*
versus
*Mary Harris, administratrix of James Harris,*
} *Action of debt on administration Bond.*

The above suit was an action of debt brought on the administration bond of Mary Harris an administratrix of James Harris.

The facts in the above cause were as follows.

There were two brothers, Thomas Harris and James Harris. Thomas the elder held a piece of land in fee, as he supposed. He had the four children above named, and for whose use this action was brought, those children were illegitimate. Thomas made his will, directed his land to be sold, but did not thereby appoint any person to make sale of it. He devised the proceeds that should arise from the sale of his land, together with all his other estate, should be divided amongst his four above named illegitimate children, and appointed his brother James Harris, executor of his will, who, after the death of his brother Thomas, caused the said will to be proved, and took out letters testamentary thereon. James Harris, the executor, returned an inventory of the personal estate of his brother Thomas Harris, and made sale of the land above mentioned, believing that his said brother had been seized in fee, and that he was authorized under the said will, to make sale thereof. When the purchase money was paid to James Harris, and counsel was applied to draw the conveyance, it was then for the first time discovered to James Harris, that his elder brother (T. H.) was not seized in fee, but in tail, of the land, and that of course he had no right to devise it, nor could it descend to his children, because of their illegitimacy, but that he James Harris, was the heir in tail, and entitled to the land in his own right, and without any title derived under his brother's will. He then conveyed his right to the purchaser, and claimed the purchase money to himself.

About two years after, James Harris died intestate; his widow, Mary Harris, the present defendant, administered on his estate: this suit was brought on her administration bond, to recover the estate of Thomas Harris for the use of his illegitimate children, to whom he had devised all his estate. The only point in dispute was, whether the proceeds of the sale of the land in question were to be considered as the estate of Thomas Harris.—Before the trial of the cause, this case had made much noise, it having been said that the ghost of Thomas Harris had in the life time of his brother James Harris, frequently appeared to a man by the name of Briggs, and the reason why the ghost of the elder brother had appeared, was to compel James Harris his younger brother to return the proceeds of the sale of the land to the orphan's court: to make himself responsible for it as a part of the estate of Thomas Harris. The fact was that such was the communication of Briggs to James Harris, relative to his brother's ghost having appeared to him, that he James Harris did go to the orphan's court, returned himself debtor to the estate of his brother, to the amount of the purchase money of the land. James Harris was soon after taken sick, and died.

Before the jury was sworn in the case, it was agreed by the counsel on both sides, that nothing could be recovered in the action except the balance of personal estate, because the land was entailed. Secondly—Because if it had been a fee simple estate no person was appointed by the will to make sale of the land. The testator had directed it to be sold, and no doubt believed that his executor would be authorized to make sale of it. This understanding of the counsel was known only to themselves: they were anxious to hear the extraordinary reports that were circulated out of doors as to the appearance of the ghost of Thomas Harris to Briggs, related and sworn to in a court of justice. Briggs was known to be a man of character, of firm, undaunted spirit; had been a soldier in the revolutionary war, and perfectly disinterested between, and unconnected with [illegible] After the nature of the action, [illegible] of controversy had been stated with great solemnity, by the counsel on both sides, and the very extraordinary reports that had been in circulation, relative to the appearance of the ghost of Thomas Harris; William Briggs the witness was produced and sworn, and his relation was as follows.

WM. BRIGGS said that he was forty-three years of age; that THOMAS HARRIS died in September, in the year 1790.—In the March following he was riding near the place where Thomas Harris was buried, on a horse which had formerly belonged to Thomas Harris; after crossing a small branch, his horse began to walk on very fast—it was between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning; he was alone; it was a clear day; he entered a lane adjoining to the field where Thomas Harris was buried; his horse suddenly wheeled in a pannel of the fence, looked over the fence into the field where Thomas Harris was buried towards the grave yard and neighed very loud; witness then saw Thomas Harris coming towards him in the same apparel as he had last seen him in his lifetime; he had on a sky blue coat; just before he came to the fence, he varied to the right and vanished; his horse immediately took the road—Thomas Harris came within two pannels of the fence to him—he did not see his features, nor speak to him. He was acquainted with Thomas Harris when a boy, and there had always been a great intimacy between them. He thinks the horse knew Thomas Harris, because of his neighing, pricking up his ears and looking over the fence.

About the first of June following he was ploughing in his own field, about three miles from where Thomas Harris was buried; about dusk, Thomas Harris came along side of him and walked with him about two hundred yards; he was dressed as when first seen; he made a halt about two steps from him; John Bailey who was ploughing with him, came driving up and he lost sight of the ghost—he was much alarmed; not a word was spoken; the young man, Bailey, did not see him—he did not tell Bailey of it; there was no motion of any particular part; he vanished; it preyed upon his mind so as to affect his health. He was with Thomas Harris when he died, but had no particular conversation with him. Sometime after he was laying in bed, about eleven or twelve o'clock at night, he heard Thomas Harris groan; it was like the groan he gave a few minutes before he expired; Mrs. Briggs, his wife, heard the groan—she got up and searched the house; he did not, because he knew the groan to be from Thomas Harris. Sometime after, when in bed and a great fire light in the room, he saw a shadow on the wall, at the same time he felt a great weight upon him. Sometime after when in bed and asleep, he felt a stroke between his eyes, which blackened them both; his wife was in bed with him, and two young men were in the room; the blow awakened him and all in the room were asleep; is certain no person in the room struck

him; the blow swelled his nose. About the middle of August he was alone, coming from Dickey Collins's after dark, about one hour in the night, Thomas Harris appeared, dressed as he had seen him when he was going down the meeting-house branch, three miles and a half from the grave-yard of Thomas Harris. It was star light; he extended his arms over his shoulders; does not know how long he remained in this situation; he was much alarmed; Thomas Harris disappeared; nothing was said; he felt no weight on his shoulders; he went back to colonel Linsi, and got a young man to go home with him; after he got home he mentioned it to the young man; he before this time told James Harris that he had seen his brother's ghost.

In October, about twilight in the morning, he saw Thomas Harris about one hundred yards from the house of the witness: his head was leant on one side; same apparel as before; his face was towards him; he walked fast and disappeared; there was nothing between them to obstruct the view; he was about fifty yards from him and alone; he had no conception why Thomas Harris appeared to him.—On the same day about 8 o'clock in the morning, he was handing up blades to John Bailey, who was stacking them; he saw Thomas Harris coming along the garden fence, dressed as before; he vanished, and always to the east; was within fifteen feet of him; Bailey did not see him; about one hour and a half afterwards, in same place, he again appeared, coming as before; came up to the fence, leaned on it within ten feet of the witness who called to Bailey to look there, (pointing towards T. H.) Bailey asked what was there; dont you see Harris?—does not recollect what Bailey said: witness advanced towards Harris; one or the other spoke as witness got over the fence, on the same pannel that Thomas Harris was leaning on. They walked off together about five hundred yards; a conversation took place as they walked; he has not the conversation on his memory; he could not understand Thomas Harris, his voice was so low; he asked Thomas Harris a question, and he forbid him; witness then asked why not go to your brother instead of me? Thomas Harris said, ask me no questions; witness told him his will was doubted; Thomas Harris told him to ask his brother if he did not remember the conversation which passed between them on the east side of the wheat stacks, the day he was taken with his death sickness; that he then declared that he wished all his property should be kept together by James Harris until his children arrived at age, then the whole should be sold and divided among the children, and should not be immediately sold, as expressed in his will; that he thought the property would be most wanting to his children while minors, therefore he had [illegible] same voice as in his life time; sometimes could not understand him; he was not daunted while with Thomas Harris, but much so afterwards. Witness then went to James Harris, and told him he had seen his brother three times that day, and related the conversation he had with him; asked James Harris if he remembered the conversation between him and his brother at the wheat stacks—he said he did, and told him what had passed; said he would fulfil his brother's will; he was satisfied that witness had seen his brother, for that no other person knew that conversation. On the same evening returning home about an hour before sun-set, Thomas Harris appeared to him; came along side of him; witness told him that his brother said he would fulfil his will; no more conversation on THIS subject; he disappeared. He had further conversation with Thomas Harris, but not on this subject; he was always dressed in the same manner; he has never related to any person the last conversation, and never would.

Bailey, who was sworn in the cause, declared that as he and Briggs were stacking blades, as related by Briggs, he called to witness, and said, look there—do you not see Thomas Harris,—witness said no—Briggs got over the fence, and walked some distance; appeared by his action to be in deep conversation with some person; witness saw no person.

The counsel were extremely anxious to hear from Mr. Briggs the whole of the conversation of the Ghost, and on his cross examination, took every means, without effect, to obtain it: they represented to him, that as a religious man, he was bound to disclose the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; he appeared extremely agitated when applied to, declared nothing short of loss of life should make him reveal the whole conversation, and claimed the protection of the court, that he had disclosed all he knew relative to the case.

Tho court over-ruled the question of the counsel.

Hon. James Tilghman, judge.

His excellency Robert Wright, the present governor of Maryland, and the hon. Joseph H. Nicholson, were the counsel for the plaintiff.

John Scott and Richard T. Earle, Esquires, were counsel for the defendant.

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# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

*WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1809.*

MARRIED, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Robert Steele, Mr. WM. C. O'HARA, to Miss. MARY CARSON, daughter of the late Doctor Carson, of Philadelphia.

Congress adjourned on Wednesday the 28th June; they are to meet again on the fourth Monday in November next.

In the Senate of the United States, on Friday the 23d of June, *Mr.* Leib reported from the committee to whom was referred the resolution of the senate, "to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the exclusion of foreign armed vessels from the ports and harbours of the United States."

That in opinion of the committee, such an interdiction is within the just and neutral rights of the United States, and, under other circumstances, would be highly expedient and proper. So long as a neutral nation shall confine itself to strict measures of impartiality, allowing no benefit to one belligerent, not stipulated by treaty, which it shall refuse to another, no cause whatever is afforded for exception or complaint. The right to admit an armed force into a neutral territory belongs exclusively to the neutral: and when not guaranteed by treaty, as is often the case, such admission compromits the neutrality of the nation, which permits to one belligerent alone such an indulgence.

As a measure of safety as well as of peace, it is incumbent upon the United States to carry into effect such a provision. So long as we are without a competent force to protect our jurisdiction from violation, and our citizens from outrage, and our flag from insult, so long ought no assylum to be given, but in distress to the armed vessels of any nation. The committee will not bring into view the many injuries and insults which the United States have sustained from the hospitable grant of their ports and harbors to belligerents; nor the facility which has hereby been afforded to them to lay our commerce under contribution. It is sufficient to remark, that great injuries have been sustained, and that imperious duty requires arrangements at our hands, to guard our country in future, from similar aggressions.

The U. S. are at this moment under no obligation to withhold the restraints within their power, upon the admission of foreign armed vessels in their ports; but the committee are strongly impressed with the propriety of avoiding any legislative interference, at this time, which by a possibility, might be construed into a desire to throw difficulties in the way of promised and pending negociations. They are desirous that a fair experiment be made to adjust our differences with the two belligerent nations, and that no provisions be interwoven in our laws, which shall furnish a pretext for delay, or a refusal to yield to our just and honorable demands.

Calculating that the overtures which have been made by great Britain will be executed in good faith, the committee are willing to believe, that the stipulated arrangements will be of such a character, as to guard our flag from insult, our jurisdiction from aggression, our citizens from violation, and our mercantile property from spoliation. Under these impressions which the committee have stated as briefly as possible, they beg leave to submit to the consideration of the Senate, the following resolution, that the subject, be postponed until the next session of Congress.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 27th of June, *Mr.* Randolph from the committee appointed to enquire into the expenditures of public money, *&c.* made the following report:

"REPORT in part of the committee appointed to enquire and report whether monies drawn from the treasury since the 4th of *March*, 1801, had been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for:—

"Your committee beg leave to lay before your honorable House such information as they have obtained from the several departments touching the application of public monies, which, from the pressure of time and business, they have not found leasure thoroughly to investigate, but which they deemed would prove acceptable to the House of Representatives. It will be perceived that the respective communications from the war and navy departments are of an unsatisfactory nature, differing in character from those required by the committee.—A representation to this effect has been made to the heads of these departments respectively, and they have been notified that the information sought by the committee is essential to the prosecution of the enquiry with which the committee have been charged by the House of Representatives. Expectation is held out that it will be prepared by, or during the course of the next session.

"Respectfully submitted."

The documents accompanying the report having been partly read through a motion was made that they lie on the table, and carried, 46 to 40: and the report and documents were ordered to be printed.

### *Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.*

The following is a copy of a resolution of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, appointing a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, to be observed by the churches under their care:—

THE Committee to whom the subject was referred, made on the appointment of a day of thanksgiving, the following report, which was adopted:—

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty GOD, in his wise providence, to avert in a great measure, the temporal judgments which threatened us during the last year; and whereas the interests of religion are advancing, so as to fill the hearts of believers with gladness, and to encourage them in hopes of more copious outpourings of GOD's spirit:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That it be, and it hereby is recommended to the several congregations under the care of the general assembly, that they do respectively set apart the *Fourth THURSDAY in August next*, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving and Prayer: and that on the said day, the members of our different congregations throughout the United States, do abstain from unnecessary wordly labor and recreation, and meet in their several places of public worship, for the purpose of rendering their united praise and thanksgiving to Almighty GOD, for the distinguished and unremitted blessings with which he has visited our country, and the churches in our land, during the year past: And that it be further recommended to the congregations so assembled, humbly to implore the great Head of the church, that he would establish the peace and prosperity of our country, visit his churches with still more copious effusions of his blessed spirit, throughout this and every other land; that sinners may be turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto GOD; that professors of religion may walk worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called; that the heathen may be given to Christ for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession: and that the ends thereof may speedily see the salvation of GOD.

Certified by

JACOB J. JANEWAY, *Stated Clerk.*

*May* 1809.

### LOSS OF THE FRENCH,

IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

This statement of the loss sustained by the French in Spain and Portugal, is founded on very correct information; indeed it will be seen upon particular examination, that the number far from being exaggerated is probably diminished.

| FIRST CAMPAIGN. | |
|---|---|
| Death by sickness and the sword in Madrid, Burgos, Biscay, Navarre, *&c.* | 11,000 |
| *Ditto* in Catalonia, | 8,000 |
| Killed in the first siege of Saragossa, and various actions in its neighbourhood, | 10,000 |
| Killed in Valencia and La *Mancha*, | 8,000 |
| Lilled and taken prisoners in Andalusia, including those of the French squadron in Cadiz. | 30,000 |
| *Missing*, deserted, and killed by the fury of the inhabitants of various places and by individuals | 4,000 |
| Killed in Portugal, by the English, death by sickness, and stabbed, | 8,000 |
| Killed, in several battles and skirmishes, in Old Castile. | 6,000 |
| SECOND CAMPAIGN. | |
| In several actions with the army of the centre including that of Lerin, | 3,000 |
| Battle of Tudela, on the 23d of November, 1808. | 6,000 |
| *During* the long siege of Saragossa, and actions in Arragon, besides the missing, (the greatest part of the latter killed by the dagger.) | 17,000 |
| Several actions in Catalonia, | 10,000 |
| Killed and wounded in Biscay and mountains of St. Ander, by the army of Blake. | 10,000 |
| In Burgos, by army of Estremadura, | 1,000 |
| At Sepulveda, Somosierra, and *Madrid*, | 7,000 |
| Killed, in Estremadura, action of Velez, [illegible] *Mancha*, | 4,000 |
| the battles fought by the English in Castile and Gallicia, | 10,000 |
| *Deaths* in the several armies (and by the dagger) in various parts of Spain, | 10,000 |
| | 163,000 |

The total loss of the French in Spain and Portugal, to the end of *March*, amounts to one hundred and sixty three thousand men. The calculation of the deaths by sickness is certainly short, from the accounts we have of the number of hospitals they have established: in *Madrid*, alone, they have seven, containing upwards of 5000 sick.

*Mr.* Cheetham, editor of the New-York American Citizen, has *abjured democracy* in the following terms. Perhaps so much political *truth* was never before condensed in so small a compass.

*Democracy.*—The editors of the Baltimore Republican, are pleased sometimes to compliment me, under the appellation of a *democrat*, on my editorial productions. As I think it impossible for any man of ordinary understanding to be a *democrat* who is attached to our *republican* constitutions, I hope they will permit me to disclaim an appellation which implies much of turbulence and misrule. I deny that there is a particle of *democracy* in our constitutions, and I would oppose its introduction amongst us at every hazard, for of all anarchies and tyrannies, the anarchy and tyranny of democracy must be the worst. I consider democracy to be a government in which the people assemble, tumultuously of course, make their own laws themselves, and execute them themselves. Is there a single feature in our government of this character? I have often said, and I now repeat, that DEMOCRACY *ceases where* DELEGATION *begins*. Call me a *republican* if you please, for to that distinguished name I am entitled, but I am no *democrat*.

### *From the* FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

### *Thomas Paine's last Moments*

A short time before Paine's dissolution, which was on the 8th inst. in the presence of *Mrs.* Hedden and *Dr. Manly*, he called upon the Lord Jesus Christ, exclaiming, "*O Lord! O Lord! O Christ! help me!*" *Mrs.* Hedden then asked him if he believed in Christ, and whether he understood the expression of believing in Christ? PAINE replied, "*Yes, perfectly: but I do not believe in Christ, and no one ought to.*" *Dr. Manly* then said, "it is all over—he dies, confirmed in his own opinions." *Mrs.* Hedden lives at No. 60, Chamber-street, New-York.

The above was communicated to the Editors of the Freeman's Journal, for publication, by a respectable gentleman of this city.

### *Mr. Addison's last Moments.*

At the close of his life, and with the near views of his dissolution, he sent for his step-son, the young Earl of Warwick. Of his interview with the young Earl, *Dr.* Young has given the following account.

After a long and manly, but vain struggle with his distemper, he dismissed his physicians, and with them all hopes of life. But with his hopes of life he dismissed not his concern for the living, but sent for a youth, nearly related, and finely accomplished, but not above being the better for good impressions from a dying friend. He came; but life now glimmering in the socket, the dying friend was silent; after a decent and proper pause, the youth said, "*Dear Sir!* you sent for me; I believe, and hope, that you have some commands; I shall hold them most sacred." *May* distant ages not only hear, but feel the reply! forcibly grasping the youth's hand, he softly said, "*See in what peace a Christian can die.*" He spoke with difficulty, and soon expired.

### DEATH OF THOMAS PAINE.

*Messrs Editors,*

In your paper of yesterday morning, you have noticed some of the last words of the CHAMPION of DEISM. I send you the following information in addition, which may be relied on as *positive facts*:

A short period before Paine died, and while life was trembling in the socket of time, two ministers of the gospel, among the most respectable of that body in New-York, from motives of compassion, called at the house where he lay, and with great difficulty were admitted into his chamber; having gained admittance, they opened to him the purport of their visit, using the kindest language—language which has often wiped the cold sweat from the brow of suffering humanity—but the sweet accents of the gospel roused the hatred of his soul to christianity. He turned to them, and bid them, "BEGONE, BEGONE!" They attempted to sooth him, but in vain; rising (with what little strength he had) in the bed, *clinching* his fist, he repeated, "BEGONE, BEGONE, BEGONE!" and they were forced to leave him, without the good they intended.

A great deal has been said to convince *Deists* of their error, and if possible convert them to the Truth; and after all that has been done, it is evident as the sun in noon day, that their objections against the Gospel, are grounded on their *aversion* to its *purity*—and that solely so. Its precepts condemn the fine VICTORY of their MINDS, or *sins of their lives*—"They hate the light least their deeds should be reproved." Reader, if thou art an unbeliever, seriously ask thy conscience, if this is not the truth respecting thee?

Major Napier, who has lately returned from Corunna, states, that after having been surrounded and wounded by the enemy, his life was saved by a French drummer, who for that act received a mark of distinction, always granted upon such occasions in the French army. When taken to marshal Soult's quarters, he received every attention his situation required; the marshal's own surgeon was ordered to draw for what money he chose. The French officers spoke in the highest terms of the English, and declared that they were as generous to their prisoners, as they were brave in the field. The French soldiers of every description also spoke with the highest respect of Sir John Moore, for whose military talents and masterly retreat they expressed the greatest admiration, and marshal Soult ordered an inscribed stone to be placed on the spot where he received his mortal wound, as a tribute of respect to his memory. *(London paper.*

*From the Connecticut Courant.*

### MONITOR, No. 1.

*On love to Children.*

"Our babes shall richest comforts bring;
"If tutor'd right, they'll prove a spring
Whence pleasure ever rise:
"We'll form their minds, with studious care,
"To all that's manly, good, and fair,
"And train them for the skies."

CHILDHOOD is a necessary and precarious link in the regular gradation of human life; is like that of the spring to the succeeding seasons of the year. Without the pleasurable sensations which children *inhabit* as well as feel, society would be destitute of half its joys, a void would be left in it, which no other earthly objects could fill; their sportful and smiling looks, their shrill, lively, and cheerful voices, their varied and exhilarating sports, all these are interwoven with the other objects of our senses, and have an imperceptible, though an undoubted influence, in adding to the cheerfulness of our minds." The asperities of life are soothed, solitude is relieved, and the gloom and torpor of old age enlivened, by their infantile prattle and playful humour.

The man or woman who discovers an habitual aversion rather than affection for children, is too cold-hearted for friendship, too unfeeling for high attainments in morality and piety. How different was the disposition of that divine personage, whose life was a perfect model of moral excellence, who suffered little children to come unto him, tenderly embracing them, took them in his arms, and blessed them.

Children are entitled to our affectionate and assiduous care, for the cheerfulness they add to the rest of human family, as well as from the solemn considerations of positive duty; they are to be considered and treated as an unspeakable solace, rather than a burden to the world, which, if all its inhabitants were grown up men and women, would be more peevish and unhappy than in its present state.

*Embassy to Russia.*—The President of the United States has appointed the Hon. John Q. Adams, minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburgh. The Senate on Tuesday last, were occupied, with closed doors, in discussing the nomination, which they have confirmed—Yeas 19—Nays 7.

*Extract from the Speech of Gov. Smith, to the Legislature of New-Hampshire.*

"If I do not deceive myself, I bring to this office, with incompetent abilities, a mind, not heated with party feelings; not embittered with public or private animosities; not pledged to pursue any course but what truth and propriety point out; a mind firmly resolved to consider myself, while exercising the duties of this office, as the representative of all the people: bound to dispense equal and exact justice to all; resolved to regard the practice, not merely the political sentiments of men; to select for office those and those only who are capable, faithful and attached to the constitution. While acting on these principles, though I dare not ask for your confidence in advance, yet I will hope at least for a suspension of censure till an opportunity is had of surveying the whole ground; of examining and weighing all the circumstances necessary to be considered and weighed in forming a true verdict. If that should ultimately be given in my favor, I shall esteem it the most precious of all human rewards, next to the approbation of my own conscience.

As a member of the federal union, this state cannot but feel deeply interested in every thing that concerns the nation at large. I congratulate you, gentlemen, and fellow-citizens, on the favorable prospect of an adjustment of all our differences with one of the belligerents, with whom we have the most important and useful relations. No event can be more auspicious to our country, than the restoration of harmony and a free commercial intercourse with Great-Britain. I pray heaven this pleasing event and a sense of justice may produce in the other belligerent a disposition to respect our neutral commerce, and our rights as an independent nation. It must he the sincere desire of every true friend to his country to be in peace with all men. It is both our duty and interest to cultivate harmony with all nations, and for that end to observe good faith and justice with strict impartiality to all. At the same time policy dictates, that we place ourselves in an attitude, which will cause our rights to be respected, and that we use the means with which we are favored by the bounty of heaven in obtaining redress for the injuries we have suffered, and securing ourselves against future aggression. I am persuaded that I need not exhort you, or our fellow citizens at large, to a due measure of confidence in those who administer the federal government, to which is entrusted our great and interesting national concerns. As rulers chosen by the people they may justly claim our respect and confidence. As they and we are citizens of the same community, it is our right and our duty to watch over them, not indeed with an over jealous disposition, but with that candid temper, manly and liberal spirit, which becomes free men: blind attachment to men, a servile temper which approves of measures with regard to their wisdom or fitness, and which bestows its confidence without a conviction that it is merited, is as contrary to the genius of a republican government, as it is disgraceful to those who possess it.

"I cannot conclude this my first official act, without earnestly recommending to you to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries and public schools—to encourage private and public institutions for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures—in all your laws and regulations to maintain a constant adherance to the sacred rules of justice—to countenance and promote the principles of humanity, honesty and good faith among the people.

"In a government constituted like ours, laws, to have a salutary effect, must be founded on the pure and immutable principles of religion and morality, which all acknowledge. The smiles of heaven cannot be expected on a nation which disregards those pure and unerring principles. Institutions, which have a tendency to promote the increase and growth of pure religion and sound morality, it is the duty of the legislature to foster and encourage.

"It only remains that we resort in humble supplications to that Almighty Being who presides in the councils of nations, and who rules over the affairs of men, that he would cause party spirit speedily to give place to union and brotherly affection: That he would enable every one of us to execute with success the trust committed to his charge—that every measure of the government may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—and that our fellow citizens may realize the benign influence of good laws faithfully administer under a free government, and we the felicity, the short time that we remain in office, of promoting the honor of the state, the prosperity and happiness of the people."

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*From a London Paper.*

A most singular case having lately occurred in Guy's Hospital, of a man who lived several years after swallowing a number of knives; imperfect and erroneous accounts of it having found their way into the public papers, we have succeeded in obtaining the following short but authentic information respecting it:

John or William Cumming, an American seaman, while in France in 1789, seeing some itinerant jugglers pretend to swallow knives, was induced in a moment of intoxication to do the same in reality, and actually swallowed *four* clasp knives, such as sailors commonly use; all of which he got rid of in a few days, without much inconvenience. Six years afterwards he performed another feat of the kind at Boston, by swallowing *fourteen* of different sizes; by these, however, he was much disordered, but recovered in the infirmary at Charlestown, near Boston, where the knives are preserved. Being captured on board an American ship, by his majesty's frigate Isis, in the latter end of 1805, he entered the British service; and having boasted of his former exploits, he was unfortunately prevailed on to gratify idle curiosity, by swallowing *seventeen* on two successive days. He was immediately seized with violent pains, incessant retching, and other alarming symptoms, requiring the aid of the surgeon, under whose care he remained for 18 months from that time, when he was discharged as unserviceable. He was twice in Guy's Hospital, under Dr. Babington, in 1807; and was again admitted in 1808, by Mr. Curray, under whose care he continued for the last seven months of his life; the whole of that time being passed in almost constant pain and progressive wasting, until the end of March 1809, when he died.

On examining the body after death, *fourteen* knife-blades, and a number of back-springs, were found in his stomach; all of them much corroded, and some nearly dissolved. A brass button, and part of the lining of a silver knife, were scarcely affected, but the horn handles and iron linings of the other knives were either dissolved, or had been passed downwards. The immediate cause of his death was the back-spring of a large clasp knife, which had penetrated through the intestines into the cavity of the belly.—Two other back-springs had got down still lower, and were fixed across the gut, so as to be felt by the finger. Though the blades and back-springs found in the stomach were extremely ragged and sharp yet this organ was not penetrated by them in any part; and what is still more surprising, he could bear considerable pressure there, and at times took food with appetite. Cumming was remembered to have been in Charlestown Hospital in 1805 by a gentleman from Boston, now in London; and if any doubt could remain after the inspection of the body, his exploits on board the Isis at Portsmouth has been confirmed in the fullest manner by captain Ommany, the commander, and Dr. Lara, of Portsea, who was surgeon of that ship.

The knives as taken out of the stomach with the stomach itself, are preserved at Guy's Hospital; and it is understood that Dr. Curray is drawing up a complete history of the whole case, to be laid before the public either in the philosophical transactions, or some other periodical work. Many of the knives he swallowed were four inches long, and one inch and a quarter across the widest part of the blade and handle.

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*From the Virginia Gazette.*

40,000 Dollars found.

Under the above title, the editor of the Lynchburgh Star has taken the liberty of communicating to the public as *palpable a falsehood* as ever was afloat, so far as relates to the deceased Col. Chiswell, at one time the owner of the lead mines therein mentioned—if the story as to finding the sum of money mentioned, has as little foundation in *truth* as that relative to Col. Chiswell, the author of it should suffer the scorn and contempt of the community.

It is *false* that the British king ever gave a permit to Col. Chiswell to coin money, so far from it that Chiswell was obliged to make his *escape* from England, for having *contrary to law* enticed several *miners* to come over to Virginia.

Col. Chiswell had formed an acquaintance with a gentleman named Rutledge: they were together at Cumberland old Court House, where they disagreed, quarrelled, and the unfortunate circumstance happened; Chiswell run his sword thro' the body of his antagonist, who died of the wound.

Col. Chiswell was taken into custody, conducted to Williamsburgh, and upon his case being represented to the council, *he was admitted to bail*—from which time until the day of his trial he remained with his family *in his own house* in Williamsburgh; and there died early in the morning of that day—he was neither condemned to death nor did he die in jail as the Star falsely asserts.

This unfortunate circumstance which happened as long ago as the year 1763, ought not now to have been called up and *falsely represented*, with probably a view only to remind a respectable and extensive family of the misfortune of one of its ancestors—it is enough to state the *truth only*.

It may not be amiss to remark that Col. Chiswell expended immense sums of money in the most useful establishments in Virginia—that he was a passionate man will not be denied; it was probably his only crime!—if a crime indeed it can be called—as to his respectability and family connections, he was behind no man in Virginia.

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It has been mentioned, that a flag of truce was sent from England to the French coast, at request of the American minister, Mr. Pinkney, to convey dispatches from him for our ambassador at Paris, with an account of the new British edict, ameliorating their orders in council. We believe no person was permitted to land, and the vessel returned with the messenger- *(Palladium.*

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## GREAT INVENTION.

Charles Cooper, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, has invented a *Double Loom*. It is constructed in such a manner, that one person can weave two pieces of cloth, of any size usual in common looms, and equally as good, and makes a border on all sides the cloth. Forty yards of linnen have been wove at it in twelve hours.

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*A curious fact in Natural History.*

*Mr.* James Kerr, of Franklin County, lately discovered in the heart of an oak-tree he was splitting up to make shingles of, *a live frog!* From the growths of the tree, around the small cavity which contained this little animal, it is evident, that it had remained there confined, without the possibility of receiving either air or food, for *ninety-two years!* The tree shewed no signs of decay, except that the cavity (which was barely sufficient to contain its prisoner) was somewhat the color of the frog. When first taken out, it appeared to be dead, but in a short time gave signs of life, and hopped.

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BOSTON, *June* 23.

The Legislature of this Commonwealth closed its sessions on Tuesday last. The professed satisfaction of both parties in the conduct of President Madison, during his short probation, rendered it unnecessary to introduce subjects of national politicks, and the business of the State was attended with assiduity and an uncommon degree of harmony. It is with sincere pleasure we can say, that on no one question do we recollect to have seen the advocates of opposite politics pitted *en masse* against each other. This was an excellent practical answer to the conciliating injunction in the Governor's Speech.

Previous to the adjournment a resolution was passed, instructing their representatives in Congress, to use their endeavours to cause the following amendment to be made to the constitution of the U. States.

"That no law for laying an embargo or general prohibition or restraint of Commerce shall have force longer than until the expiration of 30 days after the commencement of the session in which said law shall have been enacted."

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POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) *June* 21.

LOCUSTS.

Our fields, our orchards, and our woodlands, now swarm with locusts, and indeed wherever trees are to be found, there they resort: but in the woods, they are the most numerous.

There are various kinds of this insect. Those which now make their appearance, seldom visit us. We believe their history is little known. As they soon die, it might be useful if those who have leisure would observe them, in whatever parts of the U. States they may appear, and communicate the result of their observations to some printer for publication, on the following particulars:

At what time did the Locusts first make their appearance, and in what manner and form?

On what do they feed; or do they feed at all?

Where, and in what manner do they deposit their eggs, and what is the effect thereof. What is the size and shape of the egg?

How soon does the egg hatch, what it produces, what becomes of its product, does it produce a chrysalis, and when?

At what time does it enter the earth, in what form, what progress does it make, what are its changes, how deep does it descend, in what ratio, when will it probably return?

Is its appearance general or local, that is, does it appear at the same time in all parts, or only in particular districts of country?

We have no history of the Locust before us. All we know of this species is, that in 1792, they were very numerous in this state and in New-Jersey, whether in the other states or not we cannot say. It is said they also visited us in 1775, if so, their period of return is 17 years.

In 1792 they made their first appearance about the 20th of May and were all dead by the 5th of July, a space of six weeks.

The Jews have a tradition (in the Talmud, we believe) that the Locusts which constituted one of the ten plagues of Egypt, were created for the purpose of punishing Pharaoh; that with a lengthened, solemn, terrific screech, they constantly called on Pharaoh; that the same species of Locusts have since appeared, at stated periods, but of a very diminutive size, and much more harmless. Respecting those Egyptian Locusts, the Scripture itself informs us that, "Before them were no such Locusts as they, neither after them shall be such,"—so large, probably, and so destructive.

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PHILADELPHIA, *July* 1.

[From the Boston Palladium, June 27.]

It was reported yetterday, that intelligence of the surrender of Guadaloupe to the British, had been received at Salem, by an arrival from the W. Indies.

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*FROM HALIFAX.*

We were yesterday favored with a Halifax paper of the 16th inst. mentioning the arrival there of the Packet Mary, from Falmouth for New-York. Her London papers are to the 6th May, the latest by one day. The following are the only new articles which we find extracted:—

"LONDON, May 6.—Letters received from Holland mention a report of the king of Saxony having been arrested by order of Bonaparte, on suspicion of having carried on a secret correspondence with the emperor of Austria; but this is not confirmed.

"On the 28th ult. lord Collingwood sailed from Minorca for the bay of Toulon, with 15 sail of the line. We have not learned, on this occasion, any thing, by way of Gibraltar, respecting the south of Spain.

Yesterday the Admiralty had advices from Gijon, where the utmost activity prevailed to augment the army in that quarter, and to improve its discipline; to which the marquis de la Romana had particularly directed his attention. A letter was also received from Santander by a mercantile house. The garrisons which we have before stated to have been much reduced, had not been reinforced, and some expectation was indulged that the French would abandon, as untenable, under their present circumstances, the entire province of Biscay."

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EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"*Halifax, June* 15.—The London paper of 6, by the Packet, says: Dutch papers are just received, containing a telegraphic communication, that the Austrians and French had met—and that the former had experienced a defeat, attended with the loss of 25,000 men.—I fear there is some truth in it."

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## WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

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Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber living on the Allegheny river, four miles above the mouth of Bull creek, in Deer township, a black Mare, about 15 hands high, 4 or 5 years old this spring, a small star in her forehead, has a number of saddle marks, shod before, together with a bay mare Colt, one year old, has a small stripe of white in her face, and two white feet. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES KERNS.

June 19, 1809.

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*For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,*

**Justices Blanks,**

*Of the latest and best forms, viz.*

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, *&c.*

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Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

*For Sale at this Office.*

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Woodburn*, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to render them, properly attested, for settlement. WM. WILSON, WM. WOODBURN. } *Exr's.*

June 7, 1809.

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Entered with the subscriber, a *Brown HORSE*, about 7 years old, 14 hands high, has a star in hisfore head, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL, *Woodranger.*

Chartiers creek, June 21, 1809.

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## Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Washington County, Pennsylvania, near Canonsburgh, a Negro man by the name of

### BOB.

He is about 6 feet high, had on when he went away, a pair of patent cord pantaloons, a striped cotton round about, a swansdown vest, and a fur hat; he was raised by a certain Arthur O'Hara, near Greensburgh, Westmoreland County—it is supposed he is now in or near the place where he was raised. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any jail so that I get him again shall have Twenty Dollars, and if brought home the above reward.

JOSEPH PENTECOST.

April 26. 1809.

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Taken up by the subscriber, living in Ohio township, Beaver county, on the 10th day of May last, a *BLACK HORSE*, 10 years old this spring, about 15 hands high, shod all round, the two off feet white, the hind one has been badly corked, has a small saddle mark upon the right side, no other mark perceivable.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL THOMPSON.

June 20, 1809.

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## To be Let on Ground Rent forever.

A Lot of 40 feet front on Fifth-street, adjoining where WM. Woods, Esq. now lives, and 40 feet on Diamond-alley, adjoining Mr. Bowman; Also, one other Lot of 60 feet front on Penn-street, and running to the Allegheny river, 410 feet, adjoining the ferry now occupied by Jeremiah Sturgeon. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber in the Public Square, nearly opposite the Market House.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1889.

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## Wants a Situation,

A Person who is well acquainted with laying out Grounds and Farming Business in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation of Manager or Overseer on a plantation. The most satisfactory recommendations can be produced. Any person in need of such a one will please address a line to W. L. at the Printer's. June 21, 1809.

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## Four Dollars Reward.

Strayed from the commons of Pittsburgh, in April last, a dark Bay Horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, 12 years old, branded on the near shoulder, bob'd tail, paces and trots. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver said Horse to the subscriber.

*JAMES MAYS.*

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1809.

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## Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY on the night of the 22d inst. a bound girl named SALLY MAHUGH, between 15 and 16 years of age; took away with her sundry wearing apparel. All persons are forbid harbouring her at their peril. The above reward will be given if returned to her duty, but no charges paid.

JANE PORTER.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1809.

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## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

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## CASTINGS,

*FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.*

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

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THE subscriber offers For Sale,

*A TRACT OF LAND,*

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

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FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

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## Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

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## Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

*Alexander M'Laughlin,*
*Anthony Beelen,*
*Zachariah A. Tannehill,* } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

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*Pipe Manufactory.*

## WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

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## Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

*Benjamin Bakewell & Co.*

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, morters and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

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## NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

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## ROBERT WELSH,

*Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

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## *CHEAP LEATHER.*

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

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## RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

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A general assortment of the following

*GOODS,*

for Sale by the subscriber, on the the most reasonable terms.

Cloths, Cassimers, 2 1-2 and 3 point blankets. Blue, drab and mixed plains, Flannels, Cottons, checks, &c

ALSO,

Fine and coarse cutlery,
Brass Andirons
Shovels and Tongs,
Tea Trays, &c. &c.

With a variety of other *Dry Goods, Brass* and *Japanned Wares, &c.*

C. P. WAYNE,

No. 130, south west corner of Market and Front streets, *Philadelphia.*

June 10, 1809.

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## NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

*Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.*

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

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## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a handsome assortment of

*Seasonable Merchandize,*

of this Spring's importations, which they are happy to say they can sell as low as any goods formerly imported.

Denny & Foster.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1809.

A few hundred bushels of good WHEAT wanted, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be given in merchandize or cash; also, the highest price for Corn, Rye or Oats.

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M'Candless & Cochran,

Are just opening a large and elegant assortment of

*Summer Goods,*

of the latest importations and newest patterns, which they will sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

They have also received a complete assortment of *HARDWARE, QUEENS-WARE* and *GROCERIES*, amongst which are White-lead, Whiting, and Spirits Turpentine.

They have on hand Pig Lead, Kentucky Cordage, and Tobacco of an excellent quality.

Also, Country Gin and Cider Royal.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1809.

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FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District and numbered 203—containing 200 acres The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

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*FOR SALE,*

A large and convenient

FRAME HOUSE,

situate in Second, three doors from Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, sign of the *SWAN*. There is good stabling and yard and it has long been a house of Public Entertainment.—It is unnecessary to detail the conveniences as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises. For *terms*, which will be very moderate, apply to *John M'Elwain* on the premises, or the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh.

HENRY BOLLINGER.

June 20, 1809.

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## GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.